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JC10 Res PCT/PTO 06 MAR 2002

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Description

Input element for a telephone

5 The invention relates to an input element or dialing element and an input device for a telephone, in particular for a mobile telephone.

10 Dialing elements or operator controls both for a key telephone and a mobile telephone are known. Usually, the input or selection of menu items and/or numbers is made using a twelve - key block and further keys for selecting other functions. The selection of the other functions is frequently made by sequentially pressing a 15 key or a pair of keys, for example sequentially scrolling up or down, and selecting by means of cursor keys.

20 A further known form of operator control of a mobile telephone is to use what is referred to as a Jog Dial, such as is implemented, for example, in newer mobile telephones from Sony and is described in the publication EP-A-0 797 336. Here, the Jog Dial is an actuator wheel which is arranged in the mobile 25 telephone and has a rotary function and a pressing function. For example, by rotating the Jog Dial actuator wheel, it is possible to scroll through a menu or the numbers 0 - 9, a confirmation of selection function of the function or number which is selected by the rotary movement being implemented by pressing on 30 the wheel in the radial direction. The disadvantage with this solution is that this form of input takes too long, in particular in the case of relatively long telephone numbers, and leads to a comparatively high 35 level of cognitive and motor stress.

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Interactive displays are also proposed for miniaturized devices. In the document WO97/16912, a wrist watch with such a display is described. A disadvantage here is that, in order to activate individual points which are 5 illustrated on the display, an additional pin is appropriately used (cf. page 2, lines 10 et seq.) in order, for example, to keep the size of the menu items small.

10 In addition, inputting or control by voice input is also a basic further possible way of inputting data. For miniaturized devices this form has not yet become ready for introduction to the market or is technically and financially still too costly.

Generally, the course of further miniaturization, the area on information and communications terminals, for example GSM and DECT telephones, which is available for the user interface is becoming smaller and smaller so that on future devices there will no longer be any space for the traditional twelve key block.

5 The invention is therefore based on the object of providing an input element and an input device which 10 requires less space and avoids the disadvantages of the Jog Dial.

15 The object is achieved by means of the features of the input element according to claim 1, and the features of the input according to claim 10. Preferred refinements of the invention are the subject matter of the subclaims.

20 The input element according to the invention has an input means, the input means comprising a rotary function in two directions, i.e. forward and backward, and two key functions. The directions of movement for generating the key functions are arranged in a plane 25 perpendicularly to the plane of rotation and are opposed to one another. According to the invention, the input means is formed by an actuator wheel, the actuator wheel being capable of being tilted out of the plane of rotary movement on each side by exerting an appropriate pressure so that it is possible to speak of 30 a pressing function or tilting function. The tilting causes an appropriate device to generate a signal, so that two possible signals are available.

35 The visualization or acknowledgement of the selection by means of elements which are provided in a circular shape, for example illuminated numbers, in a way

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analogous to the rotary movement of the actuator wheel,
is largely self-explanatory and promotes the generation
of sensomotive abilities on the part of the user, which
makes using the device easier overall in cognitive
5 terms and faster in motor terms.

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5 The movement of the actuator wheel is preferably freely rotating or provided with a stop, the rotary movement being capable of being latched or non-latched. These further features are respectively dependent on the particular application.

10 In addition, the input device according to the invention which comprises an actuator wheel can be coupled to a display to an input device, which display is cognitively compatible with the rotary movement of the actuator wheel. The display is preferably a display 15 area of a large area, in particular circular, on which the respective menus, submenus, menu items or numbers are arranged essentially on a circle so that a direct assignment is provided between the display and the actuator wheel for the user. The combination of the 20 rotary movement of the actuator wheel and the display which is matched thereto facilitates and speeds up the selection and input operation and reduces perception errors.

25 For example, the selected entry or the selected number which are respectively represented on the display can preferably be actuated by pressing on one side of the actuator wheel transversely to the direction of rotation, i.e. with a first key function. By pressing 30 on the other side of the actuator wheel transversely to the direction of rotation, it is possible to trigger a further function, for example exiting from a menu (ESC) or the deletion of a character (Backspace), i.e. with a second key function.

35 The advantages of the solution according to the invention are as follows:

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Reduction of the space required in comparison with the traditional key solutions such as, for example, the twelve - digit key block,

Reduction of the probability of incorrect operator control operations such as frequently occur with an actuator wheel solution with a pressing function in the direction of rotation because the rotation of the actuator wheel always also exerts a pressure in the axial direction of the actuator wheel, which under certain circumstances triggers the key function. The complete decoupling of the rotary functions from the two pressing functions or key functions prevents inadvertent triggering of the key function. In addition, the display of the current selection by means of the circular arrangement is more concise and less easily confused than in known solutions.

In comparison with conventional actuator wheel solutions, a further key function is available as a result of which current dialog prompting, for example "Cursor up/down" or "OK" and "Escape", can be implemented without the arrangement of a further key which is difficult to operate or a complex Help structure, for example "Escape" as an illustrated menu item, permitting the solution according to the invention to provide significantly more convenient user prompting. The input device according to the invention therefore integrates all the elements required for convenient user prompting in one input element.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are explained below with reference to the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a basic view of the input element according to the invention,

Fig. 2 shows a detailed view of a possible way of supporting the actuator wheel of the input element in Fig. 1,

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Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of an input element in a round housing.

Fig. 4 shows a plan view of the installed input element in Fig. 3,

5

Fig. 5 shows a first embodiment of a mobile telephone with an "analog" display.

5 Fig. 6 shows a second embodiment of a mobile telephone with a "digital" display.

Fig. 7 shows a third embodiment of a mobile telephone with a display with a large area, and

10 Fig. 8 shows a further possible way of arranging the input element in a mobile telephone.

15 Fig. 1 shows an input element according to the invention which has an actuator wheel 11 which serves as input means. The actuator wheel 11 is preferably provided with ribbing. The actuator wheel 11 is supported on an axle 12 and can rotate in two opposite directions 13 and 14. In addition, the actuator wheel 11 can be tilted into a plane which is essentially perpendicular to the plane of the rotary movement. In other words, 20 the actuator wheel 11 can be moved in the opposite directions 15 and 16, i.e. displaced or tilted by applying pressure. A pickup or sensor 17 is provided for determining the rotary movement. This pickup for 25 the measure and the direction of the rotary movement can be formed by a further actuator wheel. Other sensors which are based on electrical and/or optical methods can be used. Sensors 18 and 19 are arranged on each side of the actuator wheel 11 in order to 30 determine the pressing movement or tilting of the actuator wheel. These sensors can be, for example, momentary contact switches. Other sensors which are based on electrical and/or optical methods can also be used.

35 Fig. 2 shows a cross section through the input element. In order to be able to implement the two momentary contact functions of the input element, the actuator

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wheel 11 is pivotably supported on the axle 12 by means of a ball and socket joint or ball bearing 20. For example,

the ball and socket joint 20 can be provided by giving the axle 12 an essentially ball-shaped configuration. The maximum tilting angle can be defined by outwardly directed beveling of part of the internal face of the 5 axle hole of the actuator wheel 11. In addition, the directions of the tilting movement or pressing movement 15 and 16 and the tilting sensors 18 and 19 are also shown.

10 Fig. 3 shows how the actuator wheel 11, which can be moved in four directions 13, 14, 15, 16, interacts with a circular display area of a circular mobile telephone 21.

15 Fig. 4 shows a plan view of an actuator wheel 11 which is provided with a ribbing and has the directions of rotation 14 and 15, represented here by a two-ended arrow, and the tilting directions 15 and 16. The actuator wheel 11 is arranged here in a section 22 of a 20 mobile telephone (not illustrated). For example, the numbers 0, 1, ..., 9 can be actuated by turning in one direction 14, 15. Pressing the actuator wheel 11 in the figure to the left triggers Escape/Back, while pressing to the right triggers OK/Enter.

25 Fig. 5 shows a view of a first embodiment of a mobile telephone 21 with what is referred to as an "analog" selection display, the mobile telephone having a circular shape. The mobile telephone has a circular 30 shape which is referred to below as a display area on which menu symbols 23 and numbers 24 are arranged. Here, both the menu symbols and the numbers 24 are each arranged on a circle. The numbers 24 and the menu symbols 23 are backlit, for example by means of 35 corresponding LEDs, when they are selected. The selection is made here by means of the input element which is arranged on the side of the mobile telephone

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21, and from which part of the actuator wheel 11
projects, and is visible, here. In the center of the
display area of the mobile telephone 21, there is also
a display 25 which serves, for example, for
5 representing

the selected numerical sequence. In addition, the mobile telephone 21 has a carrying cord which is embodied as an antenna 26.

5 Fig. 6 shows a simplified version of a mobile telephone with what is referred to as a "digital" display. Here, only one selection display 27 is arranged on the display area of the mobile telephone 21. By turning and pressing the actuator wheel 11, a number or menu is 10 selected and displayed on the display 25.

Fig. 7 shows a third embodiment of a circular mobile telephone 21. Here, the display area of the mobile telephone 21 is almost completely filled by a circular 15 panel 29 which is formed by a filter, behind which a display 30 is arranged. On this display, the menu symbols 23 and the numbers (not illustrated here) are generated. The menu symbols 23 are also arranged on a circle here. The selection of a menu is performed by 20 means of the laterally arranged actuator wheel 11. The display can be multi-colored here in order to achieve better visualization. One variant of this solution consists in only a small display for displaying the numbers being located behind the filter 29, and the 25 menu symbols 23 being arranged directly on the filter 29, in which case they can be illuminated separately by an illumination device, for example LEDs, in order to clarify and display the respective selection.

30 Fig. 8 shows an embodiment of a mobile telephone 21 in which the actuator wheel is arranged in a recess 31 in the mobile telephone 21. In addition, a displaceable cover 32 is present. When the mobile telephone 21 is not in use, the cover can be pushed over the actuator 35 wheel which is arranged in a countersunk fashion so that the actuator wheel 11 is protected. In addition, a use lock of the actuator wheel can be connected to the cover.